Village of Brookfield
8820 Brookfield Avenue
Brookfield, IL 60513

ECRWSS
Postal Customer
Brookfield, IL 60513

Village of Brookfield

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
Public Water Safety
For the Monitoring Year 2009

www.brookfieldil.gov

Consumer Confidence Report for 2009

Village of Brookfield

VILLAGE OF BROOKFIELD INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

The Parade will begin promptly on Juy 3rd at 10:00 a.m. at Grand and Garfield and will proceed south on Grand Boulevard to Brookfield Avenue, ending at Kiwanis Park. After the parade there will be a celebration at Kiwanis Park with entertainment by Green Thirteen from 12:30 to 2:15 p.m. and the Neverly Brothers from 2:45 to 4:30 p.m. From 5:00 to 6:00 p.m. we will showcase the Battle of the Bands winners. Parade awards will be presented and there will be organized games for the children. Food, beverages, popcorn, and ice cream, will be available for purchase from the Brookfield Jaycees, the Brookfield Kiwanis Club, the Citizens' Police Academy Alumni Association and the Brookfield RecreationDepartment.

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CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
Public Water Supply
For the Monitoring Year 2009

Water Supply:
The Village of Brookfield purchases its water from The Brookfield-North Riverside Water Commission. The Brookfield-North Riverside Water Commission purchased approximately 1.88 billion gallons of water from the City of Chicago through two major supply mains. One being a direct connection with the City of Chicago distribution grid and the other being a connection to the main Chicago supply of the Village of Forest Park. These connections provide all the water required by the Commission's customers. This water is repumped at various stations along the supply mains and is sampled and chlorinated as required to maintain the quality as delivered by the City of Chicago.

Water Quality:
The water treatment facilities of the City of Chicago control the water quality supplied to the retail customers by the Water Commission. The Commission provides additional chlorine to the water to maintain the quality as delivered to them. The reports generated by the City are included in this report for the retailer's benefit in producing their own Customer Confidence Report.

Testing:
The Village of Brookfield tests the water supply for chlorine content on a daily basis. The Village also takes water samples for bacteriological content, lead content and Brookfield also takes samples for Trihalomethane [TTHM] Analysis Report. This is per the requirements of the Illinois EPA.

Violations:
The testing of this water supply produced no violations for the Village of Brookfield, in the calendar year of 2009.

Village of Brookfield

Summer Events

♪ **June 11:**	The Dooley Brothers
♪ **June 18:**	The Salt Creek Boys
June 25:	Back to the Future
July 3:	Independence Day Parade and Celebration
♪ **July 9:**	Charles & Company
♪ **July 16:**	Catch 22
July 23:	The Wizard of Oz
♪ **July 30:**	The Guitars of Spain
♪ **August 6:**	Horizon
August 13:	Matilda
♪ **August 20:**	The Redmonds

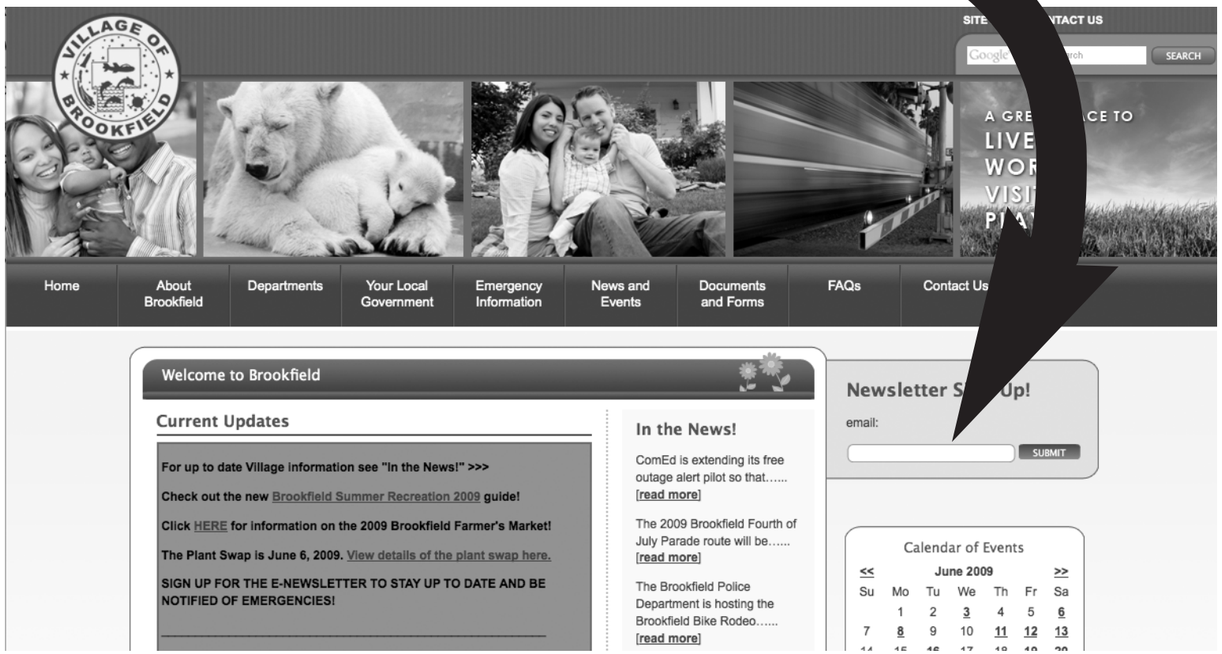
All concerts are held at Kiwanis Park from 7 - 8:30 pm
or in the lower level of the Village Hall
in case of inclement weather

All movies are held at JC/Ehlert Park and begin after sunset

For more information, call the Recreation Department
at 708-485-1528

Sign up for the Brookfield E-Newsletter!

It's easy, just go to www.brookfieldil.gov and enter your email address here …



2010 Summer Events

The following events in our parks may affect game play by teams.

July

Saturday, July 3	Independence Day Celebration (Kiwanis)
Friday, July 9	Park Concert - Charles & Co. (Kiwanis)
Friday, July 9	Relay for Life (Ehlert - no games field #2 & #3)
Saturday, July 10	Relay for Life (Ehlert - no games before 12pm field #2 & #3)
Friday, July 16	Park Concert - Catch 22 (Kiwanis)
Friday, July 23	Movie in the Park "The Wizard of Oz (Ehlert - no games field #2)
Friday, July 30	Park Concert - The Guitars of Spain (Kiwanis)

August

Friday, August 6	Park Concert - Horizon from Great Lakes (Kiwanis)
Friday, August 13	Movie in the Park "Matilda" (Ehlert - no games field #2)
Friday, August 20	Park Concert - The Redmonds (Kiwanis)

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2009
VILLAGE OF BROOKFIELD

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. This report includes drinking water facts, information on violations (if applicable), and contaminants detected in your drinking water supply during calendar year 2009. Each year, we will provide you a new report. If you need help understanding this report or have general questions, please contact the person listed below.

Contact Name: **Kevin McCarthy**
Telephone Number: **708-485-2540**
E-mail: **kmccarthy@brookfieldil.gov**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Before we begin listing our unique water quality characteristics, here are some inportant facts you should know to help you have a basic understanding of drinking water in general.

Sources of Drinking Water
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and underground wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Our source water comes from purchased surface water.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Other Facts about Drinking Water
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water system. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CD guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

BROOKFIELD

IL0310330

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2009

The source of drinking water used by BROOKFIELD is Purchased Surface Water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Kevin C McCarthy

Phone 1-708-485-2540

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

– Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

– Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

– Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

– Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

– Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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DATA TABULATED BY CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT

2009 Non-Regulated Contaminants Detected

The following table identifies contaminants detected within the past five years. State and federal regulations do not require monitoring for these contaminants and no maximum contaminant level (MCL) has been established. These detections are for informational purposes only. No mandated health effects language exists. The CCR Rule does not required that this information be reported; however, it ay be useful when evaluating possible sources of contamination or characterizing overall water quality.

-Definition of Terms-

Level Found: *This column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.*

Range of Detections: *This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.*

Date of Sample: *If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.*

Contaminant (unit of measurement) *Typical Source of Contaminant*	*Highest Level Detected*	*Range of Detections*	*Date of Sample*
Additional Contaminants			
BORON (ppb) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in detergents and as a water softener; Used in production of glass, cosmetics, pesticides, fire retardants, and for leather tanning.	28.0	28.0 - 28.0	01/01/2007
MOLYDENUM (ppb) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in manufacture of special steels.	31.0	0 - 31.0	01/01/2007

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2009 Violation Summary Table

No drinking water quality violations were recorded during 2009.

Contaminant (unit of measurement) *Typical Source of Contaminant*	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Level Found*	*Range of Detections*	*Violation*	*Date of Sample*
Disinfectants\Disinfection By-Products						
TTHMS [total trihalomethanes] (PPB) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	n/a	80	19.900*	11.100 - 22.700		
HAA5 [HALOACETIC ACIDS] (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	n/a	60	8.940*	4.800 - 12.200		
TTHMs and HAA5s, and Chlorine are for the Chicago distribution system. *Highest Running Annual Average Computed.						
CHLORINE (as Cl2) (ppm) Drinking water disinfectant	4.0	4.0	1.15	1.07 - 1.15		
TOC [TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON] The precentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.						
Unregulated Contaminants						
SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	n/a	n/a	29.200	26.000 - 29.200		
State Regulated Contaminants						
FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	4	4	1.28	1.24 - 1.28		
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	7.82	7.43 - 7.82		
Radioactive Contaminants						
COMBINED RADIUM (226/228) (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits	0	5	1.38	1.300 - 1.380		03-17-2008
GROSS ALPHA excluding radon and uranium (pCi/l) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	15	0.88	0.090 - 0.880		03-17-2008

-Unit of Measurement-

ppm: *Parts per million, or milligrams per liter - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.*

ppb: *Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.*

NTU: *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water*

%<0.5 NTU: *Percent samples less than 0.5 NTU*

pCi/l: *Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity*

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

TURBIDITY

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.9 mg/l to 1.2 mg/l.

SODIUM

There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our water operator at 708-485-2540. To view a summary version on the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/ recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection only dilution. This is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago's offshore intakes are located at a distance that shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor on water quality. At certain times of the year, however, the potential for contamination exists due to wet-weather flows and river reversals. In addition, the placement of the crib structures may serve to attract waterfowl, gulls and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, thereby concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and thus compromising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum residual disinfectant level: goal of MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
n/a:	not applicable
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Source Water Assessment

Source water protection (SWP) is a proactive approach to protecting our critical sources of public water supply and assuring that the best source of water is being utilized to serve the public. It involves implementation of pollution prevention practices to protect the water quality in watershed or wellhead protection area serving a public water supply. Along with treatment, it establishes a multi-barrier approach to assuring clean and safe drinking water to the citizens of Illinois. The Illinois EPA has implemented a source water assessment program (SWAP) to assist with wellhead and watershed protection of public drinking water supplies.

Source Water Name			Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC 01-NO TREATMENT	FF IL0310330	TP01: LAKE	SW	OK	4545 Eberly Ave.

2009 Regulated Contaminants Detected

The next several tables summarize contaminants detected in your drinking water supply. Since water is purchased from the Brookfield-North Riverside Commission, results indicated with an asterisk (*) were provided to us by them.

Here are a few definitions and scientific terms which will help you understand the information in the contaminant detection tables.

AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.
N/A	Not Applicable
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
PCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L) - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Coliform Bacteria	MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest Number of Positive Samples	Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* MCL	Total No. of Positive E. coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
None	0	MCL: presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples (for systems that collect 40 or more samples/month). >1 positive monthly sample (for systems that collect < 40 samples/month).	None	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	None	None	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	N/A	1.3	1.3	5.84	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	N/A	0	15	5.84	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

If present, elevated level of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Brookfield is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish ot have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available form the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at *http:www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

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DATA TABULATED BY CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT

2009 Water Quality Data

-Definition of Terms-

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): *The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.*

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): *The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.*

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): *The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.*

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): *The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.*

Highest Level Found: *This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2009.*

Range of Detections: *This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.*

Date of Sample: *If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.*

Action Level (AL): *The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.*

Treatment Technique (TT): *A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*

nd: *Not detectable at testing limits.*

n/a: *Not applicable*

Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Level Found*	*Range of Detections*	*Violation*	*Date of Sample*
Microbial Contaminants						
TOTAL COLIFORM Bacteria (1% pos/mo) Human and animal fecal waste.	0	5%	0.39% in August	n/a		
FECAL COLIFORM AND E.COLI (# Pos/mo) Human and animal fecal waste.	0	0	2	n/a		
TURBIDITY (%<0.3 NTU) Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent meeting limit.	n/a	TT	98.900%	98.900% - 100.000%		
TURBIDITY *NTU) Soil runoff. Highest single measurement.	n/a	TT=1NTUmax	0.68	n/a		
Inorganic Contaminants						
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	2	2	0.0208	0.0201 - 0.0208		
COPPER (ppm) Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.032 (90th percentile)	0 sites exceeding AL		
LEAD (ppb) Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.	0	AL = 15	6.07 (90th percentile)	1 site exceeding AL		
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (PPM) Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.384	0.381 - 0.384		
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (ppm)	10	10	0.384	0.381 - 0.384		